

examination for venereal diseases of male and female prisoners and other appropriate groups, and to provide for their isolation and treatment so that they will not spread disease when released.

5. Through the operation of this plan to prevent the heretofore common evil of one community "passing on" to another its undesirables, thereby multiplying foci of infection.

6. To focus on this subject the social forces necessary to give former prostitutes, after they have been put into good physical condition, an opportunity to enter into productive occupations under conditions fair to themselves and to the community.

Public Opportunities for Diagnosis and Treatment.

1. To investigate all clinics or hospitals treating venereal diseases and to bring into existence adequate day and evening clinics and opportunities for hospital treatment for syphilis and gonorrhea.

2. To make a list of accredited clinics in which venereal diseases are treated, accrediting only those which reach high standards in staffs, equipment and results.

3. To purchase and issue, without charge, to approved public hospitals and clinics, salvarsan or approved substitutes, for use in making cases of syphilis non-infectious in the shortest possible time.

4. To arrange with city laboratories to give free diagnostic tests for syphilis and gonococcus infections, and to encourage the more general use of the free Wassermann tests and other tests available at the Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

Educational.

1. To issue printed pamphlets, cards and placards of information relative to the prevention of venereal disease, and to co-operate with the army and navy and other agencies in giving talks to appropriate groups.

2. To co-operate with the Military Welfare Commission in the suppression of prostitution as the principal source of venereal diseases, but avoiding confusion of the campaign against venereal diseases with the movement against vice as a strictly moral issue.

3. To oppose any local plan for licensing prostitution or issuing certificates of health to prostitutes, by showing that this is in conflict with modern methods of control of venereal diseases, and to substitute the above program, which is entirely consistent with the suppression of prostitution.

State Board of Medical Examiners

Attention has been called to the alleged violation of certain Japanese who, we understand, are practicing medicine and surgery in this state without the formality of obtaining a license issued by this board, as provided in Statutes of 1913, Chapter 354, effective August 10, 1913; Statutes of 1915, Chapter 105, effective August 8, 1915, and Statutes of 1917, Chapter 81, effective July 27, 1917.

Section 17 of Chapter 81, Statutes of 1917, provides, that any individual practicing, or who holds himself out as practicing, any system of the healing art in California, without being the possessor of a certificate issued by this board, is violating the Statutes of this State. In the amendments effective July 27, 1917, is a provision wherein the applicant before this board may write his examination in a foreign language, providing the expenses of the interpreter or translator are borne by such applicant. This expense is to be in addition to the regular \$25.00 fee exacted in the Medical Practice Act of each applicant for written examination. The Board has determined that the selection of an interpreter will

be made in such manner that any collusion between the applicant and the interpreter may be avoided. The plan of the board will be to conceal the name of the interpreter until such time as the applicant presents himself in the examination room. The applicant may write his examination papers in Japanese and the translator, seated at the same table, will transcribe them into English; both of these books of answers will then be retained by the board and subject to revision, if necessary, by a second translator. This board will use every endeavor to have these examinations conducted with absolute fairness and impartiality. We have been advised that interpreters, or translators, may be obtained for \$10.00 per day, and inasmuch as the examination covers a period of three days, or perchance, four days, the cost to the applicant, in addition to the \$25.00 above mentioned, will be \$30 or \$40.00, depending on whether three or four days may be consumed in the writing of the examination.

The following plan was adopted:

First: That there be one interpreter for each foreign applicant.

Second: That each applicant bear the expense of the interpreter. That the papers be translated at the same time the examinee is writing the specific papers, the idea being to prevent the papers being taken from the room where the examination is held.

Third: The recommendation that the applicant complete a paper and commence the second paper prior to the translator beginning work on the first paper, after discussion, was deemed impractical, inasmuch as should the examination close at 6:00 p. m., there would be a possibility of the last paper written by the applicant being translated after the watchers had left the examination room.

Fourth: That the original papers and the translated copies be filed permanently with the Board as a matter of record.

Fifth: That the interpreter be selected through conference with the foreign Consul, either in Los Angeles or in San Francisco, wherever the meeting may be held.

Sixth: The foreign Medical Society reports that an interpreter can be secured to translate the entire set of papers for \$10.00 per day of service.

Seventh: It was recommended that the interpreter and applicant be permitted to use a small dictionary to assist in translating from the specific foreign language into English. The representative of the society agreed to recommend such a dictionary.

Eighth: It was further recommended that the interpreter be a layman rather than a medical man, thus obviating any criticism that the interpreter might be accused of professional jealousy should the applicant be unsuccessful in passing the examination.

Ninth: Providing the Board deems it expedient to engage an extra watcher for the examination of an applicant who writes the examination in a foreign language, the expense of such watcher will be borne by the applicant.

RECORD OF EXAMINATIONS BY THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS, JULY, 1917.

Stanford University School of Medicine—Class A.

No. examined, 2; percentage of exams. passed:
81-3/9; 88-2/9

None failed.

University of California Medical School—Class A.

No. examined, 1; percentage of exams. passed:
91

None failed.